

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please make the following amendments to the specification:

(Page 5, second paragraph)

Wick assembly 106 mates with the reservoir 104, such as by the insert 121 being press fit into the neck 120. With reference to FIG. 3, it is shown that insert 121 is generally cylindrical in shape and includes a base 123 and outer wall 125. An annular flange 126 is located at an upper end of the outer wall. Insert 121 also includes an interior aperture 128 that is aligned with a longitudinal axis of the insert. ~~As shown most clearly in FIG. 2, the~~ The annular flange 126 (FIG. 2) serves as a stop that abuts an upper edge 130 of the reservoir. Returning to FIG. 2, the ~~The~~ inner aperture 128 receives a burner tube 140 that supports a wick 142, *e.g.*, a cotton braid.

(Page 6, first paragraph)

In FIGs. 5 and 6, a wick 142 is shown inserted into the interior of the burner tube 140 so that at least a portion of the wick extends from the distal end of the burner tube. Although the wick can be extended from the burner tube at various lengths, the stepped edge 146 is formed to a height such that, when the end of the wick is positioned flush with the ends of the stepped edge (FIG. 6), an optimal flame height is selected. By way of example, when a cotton braid wick of an approximate outer diameter of ~~point 1.5~~ 0.15 inches is used, a step height (and corresponding exposed wick height) of .05 to .07 inches maintains a flame height at approximately ½ inch. A fixed position of the wick is maintained by piercing the wick with a segment of wire. Although a separate wire can be used in some embodiments, other embodiments use a spring ~~such as will be described in detail later.~~

(Page 6, last paragraph)

As shown in FIGs. 7 and 8, the burner tube 140 is adjustable with respect to the insert 121 between a retracted position and an extended position. Specifically, FIG. 7 depicts the retracted position, during which the burner tube 140 is moved against spring pressure until the distal end of the burner tube is ~~adjacent~~ flush with the annular flange 126 of the insert. In this embodiment, spring pressure is provided by a conical, telescoping spring 150 that is attached to the insert via tabs 152, 154 located at the bottom of the insert, and to the burner tube 140 via the annular recess 144. Placement of the burner tube in the retracted position enables the wick assembly 106 to be stored within the reservoir 104 when a lid 156, *e.g.*, a child-resistant cap, covers the opening of the reservoir. Subsequent removal of the lid enables the spring to urge the burner tube to the extended position for use.

(Page 7, last paragraph)

In the embodiment depicted in ~~FIGs. 9 and 10~~ FIG. 9, fragrance-deflecting assembly 108 includes a mechanical stop 170 that permits only limited adjustment of the positions of the vent holes of the collar with respect to the base. Specifically, the stop 170 includes a pin 172 attached to the collar that moves within a slot 174 formed in the base. Therefore, movement of the collar is restricted to the distance of travel of the pin within the slot. By way of example, when the pin is at one end of the slot, the vent holes of the collar and base are fully aligned, and when the pin is at the other end of the slot, the vent holes are only slightly aligned.

(New paragraph after last paragraph on Page 3)

FIG. 11 is a perspective, exploded view of the embodiment of the oil burning lamp.